

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

June 20th, 1890.

INTERESTING TO PROXIES.

In the case of J. M. Castro Basilio v. H. A. Shinnick, in which plaintiff claimed \$437.50, difference on shares.

His lordship delivered the following judgment:—This is an action on a contract for the sale and purchase of certain shares. Plaintiff was the broker for the vendor, and defendant was the broker for the purchaser, and both signed "for the concerned." A preliminary objection was taken by the defendant's solicitor, Mr. Hastings, that it was apparent on the face of the contract that plaintiff was acting as broker, and not as principal, and therefore was not the proper party to sue. Mr. Wilkinson, on the other hand, contended that a broker who with the custom in Hongkong, considered himself "for the concerned" had a right to sue. Even if Mr. Wilkinson's first proposition were right—which, I take it for the purposes of this case, is not necessary to say—I do not see that he has a right to sue. The case is dismissed, with costs.

TRADESMEN'S DEBTS.

E. B. Wolf was sued by Mr. Robert Lang for \$74, for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear.

He was also sued by Mr. J. Rosset for \$61, due in the same way, and by Mr. D. Kennedy for \$125, for milk.

Judgment was given for each amount.

June 23rd.

ANOTHER CHARTER-PARTY CASE.

Yik Hing Tai sued Messrs. Laus and Haslop, of Swatow, for \$75, due for failure to carry out a charter-party. Mr. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) represented the defendants.

The case was commenced on Thursday last, when it was stated that the plaintiff chartered the steamer *Piccola* from the defendants, through Mr. Lamke, for \$5,000. She was to load beans at Newchwang, for Hongkong. Mr. Lamke told plaintiff that 10,000 piculs could be loaded within the bar. When he had taken in 17,000 piculs, however, Captain Nissen stopped the loading, being afraid that she would not cross the bar. Plaintiff therefore claimed damages in respect to the other 1,800 piculs.

For the defence, Nissen, master of the *Piccola*, said—It was very early in the year to be in Newchwang; the port was open unusually early. On the day we left the tide on the bar was 17 feet. That was about 6.30 p.m. We had loaded to 16 ft. 6 in. The order I got from the pilot was 16 ft. 4 in. I knew we had not a full cargo when we left. I did not know the quantity, but I had an idea it was about 17,000 piculs. The plaintiff's agent said I should have to leave that day. On the day we left, I took all the cargo that was brought to me; I did not refuse any. It is not a fact that there was any cargo boat alongside with cargo. I did not tell the supercargo that I would beat him if he loaded any more. I only told him to load the ship down to 16 ft. The agent never said I ought to take more cargo. If I had stayed a few days more I should have been able to take more cargo, but the agent told me to leave that day and get down to Hongkong as quickly as possible. It is untrue that ever I asked for a present from the plaintiff.

Mr. Gedge urged that the contract laid down that the vessel should load "about 19,000 piculs," and therefore left a margin for contingencies such as that which arose.

On the case being resumed this morning, Mr. Lamke, broker, said that at the time the charter party was signed, nothing was said about the vessel taking 19,000 piculs over the bar at Newchwang. There was something said about it, but in the end plaintiff said "Oh! I know what she can carry—I've chartered her before." Witness voluntarily admitted that the charter that she should take about 19,000 piculs, but gave no absolute guarantee.

After addresses by Mr. Gedge and Mr. Mossop, His lordship, in giving his decision, said the charter set out that 19,000 piculs could be loaded inside the bar, and it was shown that only 17,200 were so loaded. On the plaintiff's part it was contended that the words "of which 19,000 piculs can be loaded inside the bar," &c., were words of contract and guarantee. On the other hand the defendants submitted that that was simply a phrase of expectancy. Most of the arguments of counsel had been directed to that point, but it seemed to His lordship that it was not at all necessary for him to decide whether they were words of expectancy or guarantee. He was bound by the evidence alone. The captain had said that when he left Newchwang he had not a full cargo, but the charterer's agent ordered him to leave. That absolved the owner of the ship from any liability for damages. The captain's evidence might be true or not, but it was uncontradicted. He said the charterer's agent sent him away knowing he had not a full cargo, and added that he might have filled up if he had waited. If the agents had been called it might have been different—they might have contradicted that statement, but under the circumstances judgment must be given for the defendants, with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

SETTLED.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Goodman) announced that in the case of *M. D. Stephens v. The Crown* he had been able to arrange terms of compromise with the plaintiff. He had had the advantage, which those who had previously occupied his position during the existence of the case had not, of ascertaining the facts clearly by the examination of Mr. Stephens personally, in open Court. That, he thought, justified him in departing from the course taken by previous Attorneys-General, and in counselling the payment of \$5,000 in compensation, by adding \$3,300 to the amount previously offered, each party paying their own costs.

His lordship expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement come to, which seemed to him very reasonable.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

June 25th.

AN ASSESSMENT APPEAL.

The Hongkong Gas Co., Limited, appealed against the assessment of their property by the Rating Authorities.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Bowles, appeared for the appellants, the Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman), instructed by Mr. Johnson, representing the Government.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the appellants, said there were three grounds upon which the appeal was based. The case arose from the fact that for the first time in the history of the colony an attempt had been made to assess rates upon the Gas Company's mains. In order to show how the law should read upon the subject he would ask his lordship to suppose for a moment what the result would be if Mr. Cross, the Company's manager, had just arrived in this colony with all the necessary machinery for starting gas-works, and selected, upon arrival, the present site occupied by the Company at the extreme western end of the Praya. What would the owners charge him for that site with buildings thereon? No matter what figure they charged, and it was reasonable to conclude that they would charge no more than the price market value of the property. The price paid—its current market value—would be the assessable value. At one time the Company was charged upon \$5,000, and of late years upon \$7,850, which latter, owing to the enhanced value of property in this colony, was probably what would have been raised about it this year had not the Government tried to assess on the Company's mains. Any land, with or without buildings, was considered as a separate tenement in a strictly legal sense. But as regarded the Gas Company they simply had the right conceded to them by the Government to lay down pipes. They did not participate of the nature of an estate in any shape or form. The mere right to lay down pipes did not constitute a holding, and the Company could not be considered as holders of the land through which the mains passed. No one would give ten cents for the Company's business if it were shown that it did not possess the right, free of taxes, to lay its mains down in any part of the Colony. The Government had no more right to assess on the property of the Company, i.e. the land through which its mains passed, than it had to charge taxes upon wharves and piers. Easements were contained in the Ordinance, and as such power was contained therein it was evident that the Legislature had deliberately omitted to insert such a power.

Mr. F. W. Cross was then called. He said— I am the manager of the Gas Works, and have been here three and a half years. We have never been assessed on our mains until this year, when Mr. Chapman claimed on the pipeline. We occupy two Marine lots at Lap-sap-wan, with an area of 63,000 feet. There are a number of buildings thereon, in connection with the works. The valuation this year—\$8,850—is excessive by \$3,000, unless the value of the plant is included. We have never been assessed for the land through which our mains run; we have a right to lay them, and the Surveyor-General can stop that right at any time, however. We intended to appeal last year on an assessment that was lower by \$950, but did not do so. The Attorney-General, for the Crown, contended that it was the duty of the Assessor to include everything of the sort, for the public benefit. The fact that the Company had never paid it before did not protect them from doing so now, as similar concerns did in England.

Mr. A. Chapman, Assessor of Taxes, was then called. He said—I was appointed in November last, having had nine years' experience as Assistant Rating Surveyor in the North-Eastern Railway Company in England. I calculated the assessment now in question on the value of the property as set out in the Company's report, but made deductions. For example, the 63,000 feet of land occupied by them I valued at \$2,500 per foot, although adjoining land is valued at \$3.50. I made other allowances as well. On the figures given by Mr. Cross the assessment should have been higher than the one of which he complains.

By the Court—I calculated the rental for the mains at \$850, but it should have been \$1,800 or \$2,000.

Mr. Francis then closed the case for the appellants, contending that the assessment had been based on the English system, and not under the local Ordinance.

CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

ALLEGED MURDER AND BRIGANDAGE.

The Police Court was the scene of a good deal of excitement this morning (24th inst.), and crowded with "blacklegs" of every description, when the case of Li Pi Tai, a reputed notorious robber and murderer, was brought before Mr. Woodhouse.

The prisoner was before the Court last Tuesday, when an application for his rendition to the Chinese authorities was made by Mr. Reece at the instance of the captain of a Chinese gunboat, acting under instructions from the Viceroy of Canton. It transpired at the last hearing that detectives unearthed the prisoner at Shau-ki-wan, and that when told that a warrant was in the possession of the police for his arrest he (the prisoner) dashed at an officer furiously; but other detectives being close at hand the prisoner was overpowered and brought to Hongkong in a launch.

Mr. Reece again appeared for the Chinese Government, and Mr. Phillipps, instructed by Mr. Roddy, of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, was for the defence.

Mr. Reece in opening stated, that he had five witnesses at present in Hongkong who would give evidence and were prepared to identify the prisoner. They were Chan Ngok, Che Cheung, Che Shan, Li Kau Yung and Li Yan.

Mr. Phillipps suggested that the identification should take place at once within the precincts of the gaol and in the presence of Mr. Reece, Mr. Roddy, a detective himself, and, if possible, Major Dempster only. His Worship assented to this arrangement and courteously permitted our representative to witness it.

Accordingly Messrs. Phillipps, Reece, Roddy, D. S. Haddon and our reporter repaired to the gaol, where the man, Li Pi Tai, stood in line with ten fine-looking "gaol-birds." The witnesses were then brought in one by one, and they all, without hesitation, pointed Li Pi Tai out as the man. The witnesses were required to walk up to and lay their hands on the one they believed was the person. They all did so. They seemed reluctant to do so, preferring to halt where within a couple of yards of him; and one or two of them had to be urged to touch him. This performance over, the legal fraternity, the police, and the press returned to the court, where the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with.

Chan Ngok stated that he was master of the Sing Kut pawnshop at Toong Han, a village in Kwang-tai district, near Canton. In addition to the business of pawnbroker he dealt in opium. On the 26th of May last year (1889) at 11 p.m. he was asleep in his bed-room on the ground floor, together with Chey Leung, a clerk in his employ. At the hour named he heard a noise which seemed like men treading down the wall of his house. Soon after this the prisoner and about twenty or thirty armed men came into his room. Two notorious robbers named Choy Pang Wong and Mao Woo were also leading the gang with Li Pi Tai. In one hand the prisoner held a revolver, which he pointed at witness and ordered him to take them to the strong-room. He did this with oaths and threats of instant death should witness fail to comply at

once. He observed that the prisoner and his men carried words and all torch-lights in addition to revolvers, and that several of them had pick-axes on their shoulders. They were not properly dressed; some of them wore coats, but most of them simply wore trousers hung loosely round the waist. He promptly led them to the strong-room, which they commenced to hack at with their pick-axes, and they burst it open after working for about half an hour. As soon as the double doors were broken open the prisoner and a large portion of the gang went into the strong-room taking witness with them. They looted the place and carried off about \$10,000 worth of articles which he held as security for advances at various times. As far as he could remember the thieves were about two hours in the strong-room, and would not allow him (witness) to leave it at all. When they took their departure the thieves fired off crackers. Including himself there were five persons in the house at the time of the burglary. One of the players, Chay Lau, happened to be in the house, and beat a gong for the purpose of raising an alarm and gathering the villagers together to assist in driving away the robbers. His wife, named Chiu Hio, always kept the keys of the safe and the strong-room, which latter was situated behind the counter. It was 28 Chinese feet square and built of brick. The wooden double doors of the strong-room were fastened from the inside with strong iron bars. The burglars came in through the front wall by breaking and tearing down the wall until they had made a hole through which several of them could crawl, and then opened the door to let the others in. The prisoner was the leader of the whole gang. He was the first to strike with a pick-axe against the wall of the strong-room. As far as witness remembered the prisoner wore blue trousers, a jacket and loosely about his shoulders, and a waist belt with large pouch attached thereto. It appeared to him that the gong was sounding for fully half an hour. He did not know what assistance the villagers gave, because the burglars kept him in a corner of the sitting room all the time that they were in possession of the house. While in this unpleasant position he heard several gun or pistol shots. After the thieves were heard to take a woman, named Cheung Kue, and a man named Cheung Kut, had been shot by the robbers. He saw the woman's corpse in the road near his own door. She had been shot through the stomach. In addition to this he saw the body of Cheung Kue lying in the street, shot through the head. The deceased were fellow-villagers of his. As near as he could say, the robbers were in possession of his house for two hours and a half. The prisoner was continually moving in and out of the house while the burglary was going on. By orders of the General Hong he came down here the day before yesterday with other villagers. He had known the prisoner for the past five or six years, and had often seen him in Toong Han. Since the robbery he had not seen him. He did not know what the profession of the prisoner was, or if he had any special calling.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Phillipps at some length.

His Worship asked Mr. Reece why the witnesses' *fokhs*, who were in the house on the night in question, were not present to give evidence.

In reply Mr. Reece stated that he had other witnesses there who could furnish very material evidence and that as they were required to carry on the business of the principals witness brought them down. He had one witness in Hongkong who could testify to the prisoner shooting the woman. The proceedings in this case were being conducted under sections 7, 8, 10, and 11 of Ordinance XXVI of 1879.

Detective Wan Tai Loi was then examined and deposed to the arrest of the prisoner at Shau-ki-wan on the 16th instant after a desperate struggle.

In cross-examination by Mr. Phillipps witness stated that he had been sitting on a bench in court while the examination of the previous witness. He arrested the prisoner by orders of Inspector Quincey. He had seen him (the prisoner) before in Market street, Tai-pai-shan, which was one of his reports. He got information as to Li Pi Tai's whereabouts on the 16th instant from some loafers in Market street. He did not bring them for their information. He should make nothing out of the case beyond having the credit of taking a leading part in the arrest of a desperado. He had been 17 years in the force and was never suspended for misconduct.

At this juncture Mr. Woodhouse objected to questions being put at random to the witness which reflected upon his character as a public servant.

Mr. Phillipps withdrew the question, and justified his action upon the grounds that it was necessary to find out the character of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Che Cheung, a hawker of Sun Moon Lao village in Toong Han, Kwangtung province, was then called and testified as an eye-witness to the shooting of the woman, being himself shot through the fleshy part of the knee a few moments after he saw the woman fall dead. He stated positively that it was the prisoner who shot the woman and that he appeared to be leader of the gang. At the time he shot the woman he (prisoner) was in the road in front of the pawn-shop with several other men. They were keeping their backs to the house while their comrades were in the pawnshop. Witness saw the assistance of the pawnshop master, who was heard going beating the wall with a stick, and he saw him (the pawnshop master) with a handkerchief in his hand, which he intended to use on the burglars, but he fell, shot through the leg, before he came within striking distance. He saw the prisoner clearly owing to the lights held by his comrades.

Witness then exhibited his healed wound to the court. The marks where the bullet had entered and made its exit were quite distinct; showing he had narrowly escaped being killed by the prisoner.

Mr. Phillipps then cross-examined the witness at length without shaking his testimony.

His Worship, in order that the Chinese authorities might have time to send down the pawnshop master's *fokhs*, whose testimony he thought was very material in a case of this kind, seeing that they were in the house and kept prisoners by the burglars together with their master,

adjourned the case until Tuesday, in order that the Chinese authorities might have time to send down the pawnshop master's *fokhs*, whose testimony he thought was very material in a case of this kind, seeing that they were in the house and kept prisoners by the burglars together with their master,

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contributed to less than eleven hundred thousand dollars. On another occasion Houqua was mulcted to the tune of a million dollars on the requisition of the Viceroy, to pay off the debts of three members of the Co-Hong to foreigners. For the following references to this Chinese worthy, we are indebted to the author of that most interesting work, "The Fan-Kwae at Canton before Treaty days."

"The amount of Houqua's fortune was frequently a subject of debate; but on one occasion, in referring to it in connection with his various investments in rice-fields, dwellings, shops, and the banking establishments known as *shoefs*, and including his American and English shipments, he estimated it, in 1834, at twenty-five millions of dollars. Assuming the purchasing power of money at that time, being but twice greater than at the present day, it would now represent a sum of \$25,000,000. He was a person of remarkably frugal habits (as regards his mode of living) from choice and from being of a feeble frame of body. His generosity was boundless, and in accounts he was singularly methodical and precise, never multiplying them beyond what was absolutely necessary. The two or three rooms which he occupied during hours of business in his vast, well-regulated Hong were furnished with simplicity itself.

"He withdrew from general business with the foreign community after the Hongkong East India Company left Canton, and confined himself exclusively to the house of Messrs. Russell & Co. Through them his foreign business was entirely managed. His yearly shipments to London of those celebrated Chops of Congo, grown on his family estates in the Woo-EE country, were well known and appreciated in the English market. His transactions were on a very important scale, and he entrusted them to his Canton agents, through whom they were carried out, with the well-merited confidence which they inspired. They embraced England, the United States, and India. As another illustration of his generous nature, he referred to an affair that took place nearly fifty years ago, in which his orders were not complied with. We had shipped a cargo, which he had ordered from the silk country. It was sold at a large profit. His instructions were that the proceeds should be returned in East India Co. bills on Calcutta. To our surprise and his disappointment, the result of the sale was invested in a cargo of British goods. It was an injudicious arrangement (free trade then beginning) to ship largely of English manufactures, as his own shipment was sagacious, for but little silk was exported immediately after the opening of the trade. The result showed a difference of many thousands of dollars to his detriment. On the deviation of orders becoming known, Houqua was at once informed that he should not suffer for this breach of instructions, and for the loss we would credit his account."

"The old gentleman replied, 'My consider, my show you to-morrow—that is to say, he would think it over and let us know his decision to-morrow.' The following day he was at the office, and this was his decision, which he emphasised by striking the floor with his cane—Write to Mr. C—and tell him he must be more careful in future, 'must take care.' He accepted the woolens, and refused to accept any indemnity."

"This last chief of the world-renowned 'Co-Hong,' which ceased with the treaties after an existence of 130 years, aged seventy-four, having been born in the same year with Napoleon and Wellington, 1769."

For services rendered to English subjects in Canton, Houqua was the recipient of various handsome presents from the British Government, which were most highly appreciated both by himself and family; and his son, whose death we have just recorded, was always proud to display these princely gifts to the numerous visitors of all nationalities to his famous mansion and gardens in Honam. Mr. Ng Chai-sing, known to the English as the Chinese classic, and a thorough master of a well-bred and courteous manner, was Houqua's younger son.

Houqua the younger will be as much missed by his friends and acquaintances in Canton and Hongkong as his father by the enterprising traders of Canton and Macao forty-seven years ago, and he will be sincerely mourned by a select circle of intimates, including Mr. Woo Lin-yuen, Mr. Ho Amci, and other leading members of our Chinese community.

THE "BUST-UP" BROKER.

(Air—"Wont you buy my pretty flowers.")

Underneath the sunlight's glitter,
Sundae a wily "bust-up" well,
Heedless of the memories bitter
Of the stocks that rose and fell.
How his little heart is throbbing,
Yearning for the days of yore,
Still he cries with tearful sobbing,
"Wont you buy some Selangor?"
There are many sad and weary
In this town so full of snares,
Crying every hour so dreary,
"Wont you buy some Sugar shares?"

Ever coming, ever going,
The speculators hurry by,
Heedless of the sad tears flowing
From our brokers' windy eyes.
Home the bankrupt "cleans" unheeding
Though their victims fume and rage,
Still he cries in piteous pleading,
"Wont you buy some Charbonnage?"
There are many sad, etc.

STRIKE OF FOREIGN CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

For some time past the men forming the last addition to the Municipal Police Force have been agitating to be allowed to remit half their pay home on the same terms as previously arrived members of the force. The Council allowed some of the latter men to remit home through them at the rate of 1/3 per dollar, a concession that has been refused the new men, although they petitioned the Council for this privilege. The men say that they did not know when they were in England that the privilege as regards remitting at a certain rate was enjoyed by the other men; and that they would have insisted on being handed a slip of paper in England, setting forth, among other things, that their food would not cost more than \$10 a month, whereas it costs them \$15. They also state that they did not sign their agreements till they came to Shanghai, and that there are clauses in it which they never would have signed had a copy of the agreement been shown them in England. Under these circumstances nine of them went on strike on Wednesday night, and several others were expected to join them yesterday morning, but as the men were requested to go in one by one, they declined the invitation, especially as the Watch Committee had refused their demands on Tuesday. There is no question, that as far as their actual rights go, the men have not got a leg to stand on, as the Council have acted fully up to the agreements made with them; but the misfortune is that these agreements contain no penal clause, and all the Council can do is to dismiss the strikers, which is no punishment to them.

special meeting of the Council was held at 4 p.m. yesterday, at which it was decided that Captain McEuen should inform the strikers that if they agreed to return to duty their action should be overlooked, and the Council would undertake to investigate the whole question before the next ratepayers' meeting; but if they refused these terms they would be at once dismissed. There is no doubt that the complaint about the rate of exchange is not much more than a pretext, and that the real dissatisfaction is with the present rate of pay, with which the men have been more or less discontented ever since the reorganisation of the force. They serve now six hours a day, and Captain McEuen, we understand, suggested some time ago that they should be on service eight hours and receive twelve instead of dollars, which the men would like. Captain McEuen also suggested a sliding scale of pay, which would give the men something to work for; and the public will hear with satisfaction that these suggestions have been taken into serious consideration by the Watch Committee.

The communication made to the men by Captain McEuen last night was debated by the strikers, and they ultimately asked to be allowed to defer their answer until 11 a.m. to-day, as they wish to consult the British Consul-General before finally replying. The Council's terms are quite reasonable, and it is to be hoped that the men will accept them, as their dismissal means a loss to the ratepayers of about fifty pounds sterling a man.

TIENTSIN.

June 14th, 1890.

The son of H.E. Li, Viceroy of the Two Kuang, has gained the degree of *Hanlin*. The rumour published in our last issue that Taotai Chu, the late Director of the Jehu Silver Mines, was appointed as the Chinese Resident to Corea by Li, has been contradicted.

The Northern Squadron, which arrived at the outer anchorage, and Admirals Lang and Ting are in Tientsin.

Locusts have made their appearance on the northern bank of the Peiho. The natives say that unless the former rains are adequate for the early crops, locusts always appear as a climax to the drought. Rain has not been plentiful this year, and the presence of the pest is put down to that cause.

A report reaches us from Mongolia to the effect that the rumour of the Prince of Alashan having entered into an agreement with a foreign firm to sell them the produce of his territory in camels, sheep, and goats' wool, skins, and hides for a period of ten years, is correct. The Prince has received the first instalment of the *Ti*: 50,000 to be advanced as a "consideration" for the sole right to trade within his district. For some considerable time past the Prince has been endeavouring to tempt monopolists in this way, and has at last succeeded with it, it is said, a new firm.

We hear on good authority that there is every prospect of the formation of an adequate Medical Service for the forces under the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

June 21st, 1890.

During the past week a considerable amount of business has been done in Banks at gradually increasing rates. Other stocks have declined, and, probably owing to the tightness of money, there are few purchasers in the market. The subjoined details give a fairly accurate summary of general operations:—

Banks were in strong request early in the week, and a large number of shares changed hands at from 190 to 194 per cent. premium for cash; also for forward rates at 197 for July and 203 for September. The stock closed with sellers at 194 for cash, and "on time" at the rates we have quoted.

Marine Insurance.—Another small sale of China Traders at 70 has to be reported, but the stock is much weaker than was the case last week. Other Marine stocks are for the present quite neglected at their respective quotations.

Fire Insurance.—No sales have been effected since we last wrote, holders declining to part with their scrips at the existing low rates.

Docks.—A strong demand has suddenly set in for this stock, after the quotation had suspiciously dropped from 54 to somewhere in the region of 50, shares having actually changed hands at the latter rate. Whether the meeting of Directors held the other day had anything to do with this movement or not, we are not prepared to say, but Dock shares are wanted and very few are forthcoming. There are cash buyers at 55, and "time" buyers at 57 for July, 58 for August, and 59 for September, and if there were any sellers in the market higher rates would doubtless be forthcoming.

Steamboats.—The scrip of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company has been rather largely dealt in at 36 and 36 1/2 for cash, and now there are buyers at 36 1/2. "On time" business has been done at 37 for August and 38 1/2 for December, but at these rates there are further sellers. Indo-Chinas have improved their position, and are now in strong demand at 22 1/2 per cent. discount. What effect on the market value of the scrip the telegram received from London this morning will have, announcing that a dividend of 3 per cent. had been declared for the past year, remains to be seen. The Douglas Co.'s shares have been negotiated at 53 and 54 for cash, and are wanted at the higher rate.

Sugar Refiners.—China Sugars have steadily declined, and there has been almost universal weeping and wailing in consequence. Offers to sell at as low as 167 have quite failed to induce bidders in the invincibility of the local sugar refining industry to come to the front. Singularly enough, Luzon has "boomed," and sales at as high as 87 have actually been reported. There are, however, shares on the market at that rate.

The *Kowloon Wharf Co.*'s scrip has gone slightly out of favor, and as soon as the demand for shares ceased, the rate dropped to 75 cash and 77 for September, closing with sellers on these terms.

The *Land Investment Co.*'s shares have been "saw-sawed" to a considerable extent.

Early in the week buyers predominated, and a good many cash sales were booked at 88, 89, and 90, but a reaction set in and the scrip is now obtainable at 88. Kowloon Land shares are freely offered at 17. The *Peak Hotel Co.*'s stock has changed hands at 10, and shares are still offering at that figure.

The appended list gives latest market rates.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—195 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—98 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tis. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—115 per share, sellers.
Vanguard Insurance Association—Tis. 84 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—357 1/2 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—84 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—356 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—337 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—115 per share,

plained. This ought not to be necessary, and proof of a clear and conclusive character on the point cannot always be forthcoming.

The uncertainty of the law, and the roundabout character of the remedy, are great evils. If the dishonest practice disclosed in this case is to be rooted out by the criminal law, the rule must be made more concrete, more definite, and more clear. The conscience requires to be guided by a rule about which there can be no mistake. No room can safely be left to the temptation to sleep with his duty, and full his conscience to sleep with the notion that a commission is good for him and does no harm to his employer. Already it has been made a criminal offence for the servants of a corporation to take commissions. The mere fact that a special class is thus singled out for exceptional legislation suggests to the unwary that there is no law to hinder the servant of a private employer from asking for or receiving commissions. A man hesitating between duty and a bribe is only too apt to give his pocket the benefit of the doubt. If commission-taking is a crime, it ought to be stamped out; if not, it ought to be let alone.

Commissions, like so many other evils, have a decent parentage. When a man is neither a servant nor an agent, nor in a position of trust, they form a legitimate mode of payment. But when a servant is employed to buy, and he accepts a present from the vendor, his interest is at once in conflict with his duty. The case of Stubbs and Varley shows to what lengths such a practice will go, if unchecked. A commission, in short, is a bribe to a man, and it can have no other effect than to impair his sense of duty. Let every man who takes a commission ask himself whether his employer knows his conduct. If he does it behind his employer's back it is an act of dishonesty, and nothing can palliate it. But there are commissions or presents so small that no harm can be done, it is said. That is true; but it is the beginning of evil, and little commissions have a fatal tendency to grow into big commissions.

The mischief of commissions, like all other forms of dishonesty, is not to be measured by a single case. There are acts of theft so small, as the theft of a common pin, that no person of sense would prosecute and no Court would convict. None the less, theft is theft, however small may be the value appropriated. The spread of the practice of taking commissions by servants is alarming and seriously undermines our commercial integrity. We believe that public opinion will approve the severe sentences passed upon Stubbs and Varley, whatever compassion may be felt for them as individuals, not a whit worse than their neighbors, and that Parliament would be sustained if it passed a drastic measure making the act of giving or receiving a commission by a servant a crime. At present the law is too much hampered by technical difficulties, and a conviction is the rarest thing in the world. Unless the law now restricted to the case of corporations is extended to all servants and persons in a position of trust, we fear that the exemplary fate of Stubbs and Varley will do little to purify public opinion or restrain the vast multitude that are too sorely tempted to follow in their footsteps.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

A KING'S EARNINGS.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy was in his youth a keen sportsman and a fine shot. One day, having wandered away from his party, he was returning by an isolated road from a hunting expedition. He espied a covey of partridges in a copse near by, and raising his fowling-piece he killed a brace at a shot.

A peasant who had been watching him attentively, now hurriedly crossed the road and halting said:

"That, was well done. Whosoever you are you know how to handle a gun."

"I'm glad you think so," responded the King, laughing.

"I only wish you could shoot a fox that is robbing me, one by one, of all the fowls in my barn-yard."

"Well, perhaps I can. I'll see what I can do for you."

"If you kill that fox," said the peasant, impressively, "I'll give you two lira" [about 40 cents].

"Very well, I'll bring my dogs and be here to-morrow."

"Will you give me your hand on it?" said the farmer, extending his horny digits.

The King gave him his hand and was punctual to the hour appointed on the following day. The fox was on hand, too, and King Victor's sure aim brought reynard's career to a sudden end.

His Majesty hastened to the farmer with his prize.

"See!" he called out, "now you owe me two lira."

"You shall have it. You have earned it," answered the delighted farmer cordially.

The King looked curiously at the coins as they were handed to him. "Only to think," he muttered to himself, "that this is the first money I ever earned."

The following day the peasant's wife received a present of a gown, a necklace, and a pair of earrings. Then it was that the farmer learned who he had hired to kill his fox.

STRIKING PASSAGES FROM RUSKIN.

The first use of education is to enable us to consult with the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty. To use books rightly we are to go to them for help; to appeal to them when our own knowledge and power of thought fail; to be led by them into wider light, purer conception than our own, and receive from them the sentences of the judges and counsellors of all time against our solitary and unstable opinions.

A woman should be, not "variable as the shade by the light quivering aspen made," but variable as the light, manifold in fair and serene division, that it may take the color of all that it falls upon and exalt it.

The motives with which you strive to take high place in the society of the living are measured as to all the truth and sincerity in them, by the place you desire to take in the society of the Dead.

The perfect cohesiveness of a woman's countenance can only consist in that majestic peace which is founded in the memory of happy and useful years—full of sweet records; and from the joining of this with the yet more majestic childlikeness, which is still full of change and promise; opening always, modest and bright at once, with hope of better things to be won, and to be bestowed. There is no old age where there is still that promise, it is eternal youth.

The most unexpected helps and profound lessons are given to us, and truths come down which the speculation of all our lives will not raise us up to.

Christ's order to us is not to feed the deserving hungry, nor the industrious hungry, nor the amiable and well-intentioned hungry, but simply to feed the hungry.

Art is neither to be achieved by effort of thinking, nor explained by accuracy of speaking. It is the instinctive and necessary result of powers which can only be developed through the minds of successive generations, and which finally burst into life under social conditions as slow of growth as the faculties they regulate.

HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

"MISSION WORK" AMONG THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Work among the Chinese is one of the prominent features of the religious element of Brooklyn. But the men and women who are engaged in praise-worthy attempts to turn the child-like Celestial from the error of his ways hardly appreciate the special "work" that Celia Wise, one of their number, has been engaged in for the past year or more. On Wednesday evening an officer of the Lee Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, was passing Li Sing's laundry, at 339 North Second Street. The front portion of the laundry was deserted, but in the rear part and behind the muslin curtains which separated the business from the private section of the store the policeman saw a couple of figures moving in a manner that at once arrested his attention. The lights in the store proper were turned low, but by a fatal oversight on the part of the people behind the curtains, a lamp was still blazing at the extreme end of the place. The effect of this was to throw the figures of the individuals in question into strong relief; and

THE RESULTS WERE DISASTROUS to them. Very quietly the bluecoat turned the handle of the door. It yielded, and in another instant he was inside. With cat-like steps he crept toward the curtains. The couple were too much engrossed with each other to think of friends, enemies, or anything but themselves and their present occupation. There was a pause of an instant, a leap on the part of the officer, a yell from a scared Chinese, and a shriek from a pretty young white woman. Exactly what the officer saw, between the time of his entering the store and his rush forward, cannot be told in detail. But it may be just hinted at. The officer at once arrested both the parties. The woman begged bitterly to be set free, alleging that she was married, that her happiness, her home, and the life of her unborn child was at stake. Her captor was obstinate. Then she offered to pay him \$100 if he would release her; still he refused. By stages she advanced the bribe until she had reached \$1000, but without results, and after more tears and bawling she accompanied

THE POLICE AND HER PIG-TAILED LOVER to the station-house. On the blotter her name was entered as Celia Wise, and she was locked up on a nominal charge of vagrancy. She alleged that she had no home, but her general appearance and the excellent taste with which she was dressed gave the lie to this statement. Li Sing was also locked up. The woman spent the night in tears and lamentations, while Li Sing preserved the stolidity of his race. The following morning she sent a message to some friends, whose name the police refused to give, and when the case was called in Justice Kenna's Court, Henry Myer, a saloon keeper of Cedar Street, Brooklyn, became her surety in \$1,000 bail. Li Sing's case was postponed to a future date. "Celia Wise" is not the woman's name. She is said to be the wife of a man who is not unknown in Wall Street, and her husband is alleged to be comparatively wealthy. Prior to her marriage she was an enthusiast in the work of "converting the Chinese." As a teacher in the Chinese Sunday School attached to the Washington Avenue Baptist Church she was popular and successful. Here it was that she met Li Sing. Li is, as a Chinaman goes, a good-looking young fellow, and he is, in a Celestial manner, decidedly dithyrambic. "Celia" developed a great liking for and interest in Li, but only as she took the trouble to explain to her friends

—as a

"BRAND WHICH MIGHT BE PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING."

When she married, however, her husband insisted that she should give up her Chinese work. She obeyed; but within the last year she resumed it. She did not attend the Sunday school, however, but confined herself to doing "mission work" among the Chinese laundries, her favourite field being the laundry of Li Sing. The result of that "mission work" is her arrest.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne."—MARTIN MILES, M.D., & Co., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong, and China.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA"

3,651 Tons Register, Captain Lee, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KORE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 24th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Lines, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$310.00

To Montreal, New York, &c., 290.00

To Liverpool, 335.00

To London, 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 26th June '90.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CONTINUATION OF CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PEAK HOTEL.

A GRAND display of FIRE-WORKS will be given TO-NIGHT, outside the PEAK HOTEL, at 9 O'CLOCK.—Weather permitting. Late Trains as usual. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [967]

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC, DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, "EAST LYNNE."

Miss Fanny Stanley as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

TO-MORROW—The Company will appear in their Grand Variety Entertainment. PRICES AS USUAL. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [945]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890 [950]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at 8 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [971]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. The Company's Steamship

"NAMOIA," Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [970]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, and to Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, 393.75

available for 6 months, 335.00

To London, 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcels Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central. C. O. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [1]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow. F. C. KEEKA. [901]

Foochow, 6th June, 1890.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1890, at NOON, at the Bowington Saw Mills, Wanchai.

About 7,000 SERANJAH FLOOR BOARDS, 1,000 HARDWOOD

Average 16 ft. x 4 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches thick.

In Lots as per Catalogue. TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. HUGHES & EZRA, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890. [953]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [13]

TO LET. NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate entry. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [568]

TO LET. A HOUSE IN WEST TERRACE. Immediate Entry. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511]

TO LET. ONE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. [497]

TO LET. NOS. 21 and 25, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church. Apply to ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [554]

TO BE LET. Just below Peak Flagstaff. BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED. Apply to HUGHES & EZRA. Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [612]

TO LET. FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central. 2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central. Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [469]

TO BE LET. From 1st July next. THE GROUND FLOOR of our Offices in Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, and now in the occupation of the Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation). The central position of these Premises makes them very desirable for OFFICES. Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, 3rd June, 1890. [845]

TO LET. HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE. Apply to J. SAMUEL, No. 24, Elgin Terrace. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [727]

TO LET. HOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, each have 8 spacious Rooms. Apply to THE HEAD SHROFF of the Chartered Bank of India, &c. Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [916]

TO BE LET. FIRST FLOOR of No. 3, Blue Buildings. From 1st June. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 29th April, 1890. [691]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING will be held, at the Hongkong Hotel, TO-MORROW, at 4 P.M., to decide about the number of Subscription Grantees required for next season. Intending Subscribers will please attend. E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 23th June, 1890. [961]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [917]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, at Twelve O'CLOCK (noon), on SATURDAY, the 28th June next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 28th instant, both days inclusive. EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [910]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING. A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 1st instant. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and most beautiful view.

Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months. The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every available luxury, and the cuisine, being under special management, is by far the best in or near Hongkong.

WINE and SPIRITS, &c.; only the best brands and quality are kept. W. THOMAS, Manager. Hongkong, 13th June, 1890. [902]

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:—I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice. All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join. By direction of the Committee. Hongkong, 28th May, 1890. [816]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

2.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.

3.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.

4.—Cantile, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.

5.—C. & J. Telephone Co., Ltd.

6.—Poesnecker, L., Robinson Road.

7.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

8.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

9.—Chater and Vernon.

10.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Queen's Road.

11.—"Daily Press."

12.—Russell & Co.

13.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

14.—Central Police Station.

15.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.

16.—Douglas Larpaik & Co.

17.—Butterfield and Swire.

18.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.

19.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

20.—Crutchfield, Wm., Pedder's Street.

21.—China Mail.

22.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.

23.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.

24.—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.

25.—Alice Memorial Hospital.

26.—Holliday, Wise & Co.

27.—Holliday, J. F., Victoria Peak.

28.—Peak Hotel.

29.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn.

30.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Steam Saw Mill.

31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.</

